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Argentina, Brazil, Guinea, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/1 of 15 October 1996, in which it invited the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to participate as an observer in its sessions and work, and its resolution 71/19 of 21 November 2016, concerning the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL, and calling for the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL,

Recalling also the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL[1] and all other relevant cooperation agreements between them,

Recalling further all relevant United Nations resolutions recognizing that cooperation between the United Nations and international organizations such as INTERPOL can contribute to preventing and combating transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, and preventing and countering terrorism,

Acknowledging the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting the States Members of the United Nations that are also member countries of INTERPOL in preventing and responding to crime and in improving their law enforcement capabilities, upon their request,

Recognizing that INTERPOL is an apolitical and neutral international organization entrusted with the mandate of ensuring and promoting mutual assistance among criminal police authorities, in full respect of the sovereignty of Member States and consistent with their obligations under international law and the domestic laws and regulations of each Member State, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of INTERPOL,

Acknowledging that INTERPOL has been a key actor since 1923 in enabling and promoting international police cooperation in order to prevent and combat

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1996, No. 1200.

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transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, through enhanced police cooperation among its member countries as well as in fostering innovation in police and law enforcement matters,

Acknowledging also the contributions derived from the global structure of the General Secretariat of INTERPOL, consisting of its seat in Lyon, France, its regional bureaux around the world, its Offices of the Special Representative at the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union and its Global Complex for Innovation,

Welcoming the role of the national central bureaux of INTERPOL, present in every member country, as the cornerstone of cooperation to enhance cohesion, stability and security and as the primary international policing hub, which links national police forces through its global network,

Welcoming also the cooperation between the United Nations counter-terrorism entities and INTERPOL in preventing and countering terrorism by assisting Member States, upon their request, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[2] including through information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters, including those returning or relocating, and on improvements in border security,

Welcoming further the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with the arrangement for cooperation of 21 July 2017 between the United Nations and INTERPOL, in relation to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, supplementary to the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL,

Welcoming the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken between the Office of Counter-Terrorism and INTERPOL, in accordance with the supplementary arrangement to the cooperation agreement of June 2018 between the United Nations and INTERPOL,

Noting the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with existing arrangements between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and INTERPOL,

Recognizing the contribution of the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] through joint activities, capacity-building and targeted support of Member States in the fight against all forms of transnational crime and terrorism,

Recalling the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[4] in which, inter alia, the General Assembly reaffirmed the important contribution of INTERPOL to the global fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Recognizing the contribution of the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and acknowledging the contribution of INTERPOL to the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the relevant role of INTERPOL in the International

[2] Resolution 72/284.
[3] Resolution 70/1.
[4] Resolution 72/1.

Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,[5]

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting Member States, upon their request, in tackling the illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials by non-State actors,

Convinced that increased and enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of INTERPOL, as well as applicable international law, will contribute to achieving the respective purposes and principles of both organizations,

1. *Calls for* the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), within their respective mandates, in (a) preventing and combating transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, including the smuggling of migrants, the trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, piracy, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in small arms and light weapons, the illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials, the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, including the Internet and social media, corruption and money-laundering, and the trafficking in illicit and counterfeit goods and crimes that affect the environment, including the illicit trafficking in endangered and, where applicable, protected species of wild flora and fauna; and (b) in preventing and countering terrorism, including through preventing and disrupting foreign terrorist fighter travel, countering the use of information and communications technologies, including the Internet and social media, for terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, preventing and interdicting access to weapons necessary for terrorist activities, including small arms and light weapons and improvised explosive devices, as well as to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials, countering the financing of terrorism, including financing through the use of emerging technologies and methods, preventing and disrupting financial support for foreign terrorist fighters and preventing and combating the intentional and unlawful destruction of cultural heritage and trafficking in cultural property perpetrated by criminal and terrorist groups;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of optimal coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in countering terrorism, with particular regard to the threat posed by the travel of foreign terrorist fighters, including those who return or relocate, and in strengthening international efforts to ensure that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers and facilitators of terrorist acts, consistent with the obligations of Member States under international law, and, in this context, stresses the importance of information-sharing, as appropriate, including biometric data, which could encompass fingerprints and photographs, in order to increase the chances of the positive identification of terrorists and their affiliates, in addition to information from battlefields, counter-terrorism military operations and national prison systems, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also stresses the importance of Member States making full use of INTERPOL capabilities in this regard, notably the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database, the Nominal Database, the Foreign Terrorist Fighter Criminal Analysis File, the Fingerprint Database, the DNA Profile Database and facial recognition system, and of promoting international cooperation efforts to assist Member States, upon their request, in strengthening cooperation between their law enforcement agencies in order to bring suspected terrorists to justice;

[5] See decision 60/519; see also 60/88 and 60/88/Corr.2, annex.

3. *Also emphasizes* the importance of optimal coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to create synergies within their respective mandates in the fight against transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of close cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in the global fight against trafficking in persons, including through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, as well as any sexual exploitation, including of women and children, and, in this context, stresses the importance of Member States making use of readily available INTERPOL capabilities, such as the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database, the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database, the Travel Document Associated with Notices system and the Nominal Database, as well as the INTERPOL Human Trafficking Expert Group, and also stresses the importance of Member States enhancing their capability to fight such crimes using the training curriculums facilitated by INTERPOL;

5. *Also reaffirms* the importance of close cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to combat the smuggling of migrants, and, in this context, stresses the importance of Member States making use of readily available INTERPOL capabilities, including the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database and the Nominal Database, as well as the INTERPOL Human Trafficking Expert Group;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of optimal cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to provide, upon request, complementary support to peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts in accordance with existing mandates, including in assisting Member States in strengthening the national central bureaux of INTERPOL through training and technical assistance in order to fight transnational organized crime more effectively, and supporting the reinforcement of national police and other law enforcement agencies, as demonstrated by joint Department of Peacekeeping Operations and INTERPOL projects at United Nations peacekeeping missions;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations to take full advantage of the benefits of cooperation with INTERPOL, in accordance with their respective mandates and consistent with the national priorities of Member States, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects[6] and its International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, including through making use of the readily available INTERPOL capabilities to facilitate the tracing of weapons, notably the INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System, the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network and the INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table;

8. *Also encourages* increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to assist Member States, upon their request, in effectively using the following resources readily available to Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL, through their national central bureaux:

(a) The INTERPOL I-24/7 global police secure communications system, which enables authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe;

[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

(b) INTERPOL databases, by populating, updating and querying them, as appropriate, with a view to sharing accurate information between Member States in a timely manner in accordance with INTERPOL rules and regulations, in full respect of national sovereignty and operational priorities, through full access to them;

(c) Publication of INTERPOL notices and diffusions to alert, request assistance from and provide assistance to law enforcement agencies of other Member States;

(d) Criminal information analysis, namely, INTERPOL analytical products, to support national operational activities and investigations by sharing information with INTERPOL for inclusion in the INTERPOL Criminal Analysis Files;

(e) INTERPOL support for the operations of the law enforcement agencies of Member States training and capacity-building programmes and initiatives designed to improve national police capabilities;

9. *Acknowledges* the importance of extending real-time access to the I-24/7 global police secure communications system from the national central bureaux of Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL to their other national law enforcement entities at strategic locations, such as border crossings, airports and customs and immigration posts, with a view to increasing the security of their borders by implementing INTERPOL technical solutions, inter alia, by integrating the most recent versions of the Fixed Interpol Network Database into border crossing points and systematically and automatically checking all incoming and outgoing travellers and conducting anticipated checks through advance passenger information and passenger name records mechanisms, thereby promoting increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", a sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)".